



The Monroe News-Star

Full Leased Wire Associated Press and United Press Service

VOL. XL. No. 204

Published Daily Except Saturday & Sunday
By News-Star-World Publishing Co., Ltd.

MONROE, LOUISIANA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1933

Entered As Second Class Matter
June 1, 1908, at Monroe Postoffice

THE WEATHER

LOUISIANA: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday. Light to moderate northerly winds on the coast.

ARKANSAS: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CUBA REVOLTS; WARSHIPS SENT TO ISLAND

U. S. WORKS OUT PLANS TO HELP FARM INDUSTRY

Programs Expected To Yield Producers 400 Or 500 Million

GOOD BEGINNING MADE

Much Is Hoped To Be Accomplished During Next Six Months

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—(P)—Plowed wastes that were blooming cotton fields only a few weeks ago and the shipments of pigs and sows rushed to market today were symbols of the first half-year of the Roosevelt administration's break with orthodox tradition in its effort to help the farmer.

Less spectacular but of more moment were programs worked out, or being outlined, which were expected to yield growers and other producers between \$400,000,000 and \$500,000,000 before Franklin D. Roosevelt has been president a year.

This will be done under authority of the farm adjustment act of May 10, a measure which the president openly termed an experiment. In its雄心 it is as broad in scope as its companion piece, the national industrial recovery act.

For instance, Secretary Henry A. Wallace, once Iowa farm editor, has already levied a processing tax on cotton and wheat of 4.2 cents a bushel pound and 30 cents a bushel respectively.

Big funds from the cotton tax will be paid to southern farmers approximately \$110,000,000 for plowing up more than 10,000,000 acres of cotton in August. Meanwhile a cotton plan for next year is being drafted.

The levy on wheat will go to growers who will reduce their average production next year 15 per cent in return. About \$10,000,000 will be paid out in the wheat campaign.

The hogs now being sent to market are light weight pigs and sows soon to farrow. The government promised to pay premiums on them in an effort to cut down the supply. Funds for the promised premiums are estimated at around \$50,000,000 and they will be raised through a processing levy.

Once 4,000,000 of the pigs and 1,000,000 of the sows are purchased, the campaign will end only to be followed by another long time program which will effect both corn and hogs. The secretary of agriculture wants to take about 20,000,000 acres of corn out of production. This will cost \$150,000,000 or more since the government pays those farmers who reduce their acreage in accordance with the terms laid down by the farm adjustment administration.

Other processing taxes—a tax on the first processor of the commodity affected—have been definitely promised and the funds from all are to be used for the central purpose of the farm administration—to adjust supply to demand in order to raise farm prices to a defined parity level.

Seven so-called basic commodities—wheat, cotton, hogs, corn, milk and its products, rice and tobacco—are eligible for processing tax treatment.

This leaves many of the farmer's principal products outside the processing tax field, but marketing agreements have been used to set a minimum price of \$10 a ton this year for the growers of California cling peaches and to fix milk prices, both farm, wholesale and retail, for Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

More than 100 other marketing agreements are pending and this form of approach to the farm problem is being depended upon to bring parity

(Continued on Eighth Page)

VERMONT VOTES ON REPEAL ISSUE

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 5.—(P)—The weather man smiled on the prohibitionists today as Vermont began balloting on repeal.

Clear skies meant a heavy rural vote—traditionally dry—but anti-prohibitionists remained confident that the ballot boxes of the western state would make Vermont the 25th state to repeal the 18th amendment.

The polls opened at 10 a. m. (E. S. T.) and were scheduled to close at 8 p. m. (E. S. T.).

The total vote was not expected to approach the proportions of the vote cast at a regular state election—partly because there were no other issues on the ballot and partly because there was a general feeling that Vermont's action would make little difference in the final outcome of the country-wide repeal campaign.

Those favoring retention of the 18th amendment admitted their strength lay in the rural districts. The repealists looked to the larger communities of western Vermont—Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans and Bennington.

The voters will choose 14 delegates to a convention to be held between 20 and 30 days after the election, vs.

Terrific Hurricane Hits Coast of Texas

HOT WORDS IN ST. LOUIS STRIKE



HENRY FORD CASE LEFT BY NRA TO JURY OF OPINION

Nature To Be Allowed To Take Its Course With Auto Magnate

BIG PROBLEMS REMAIN

Johnson Gives Attention To Difficult Coal Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—(P)—Public opinion today apparently was the first chosen jury of President Roosevelt's recovery administration for deciding the case of Henry Ford's conspicuous absence from NRA membership.

As the rest of the big automobile industry began its first official work day under the blue eagle, NRA leaders evidenced every intention—for the present, at least—of "letting nature take its course" with Ford—the industrial campaign's first major holdout.

What the future might bring if the Detroit manufacturer continues indefinitely to operate without the blue eagle was uncertain. But the administration was represented as determined that no important employer should reject the recovery program. The final decision was President Roosevelt's, with his powers to license manufacturers and the president was returning to his office today.

Other problems pressed equally for solution after Labor day's week-end of speechmaking. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA chieftain, gave his attention to the difficult soft coal negotiations, seeking a final agreement for President Roosevelt's signature.

Of more underlying significance, however, was Johnson's immediate task of perfecting his enforcement organization and of measuring the extent of new purchasing power created by the government's manifold recovery efforts.

To help boost consumption, Johnson promised in Chicago yesterday, to launch around September 20, a vigorous campaign to promote buying. He warned that NRA's program must lift the cost of doing business and therefore the cost of goods, adding that "the slightest move toward inflation might send prices skyrocketing overnight."

It was by the yardstick of buying power that Johnson expected to gauge within the next few days whether the country was definitely headed upward economically or whether even more vigorous steps were needed.

With the main push of rounding up business under the blue eagle over, enforcement became paramount.

Discipline for "chiseler" who fly the eagle but dodge doing their part in reemployment was the objective. Johnson planned to single out conspicuous cases and give them a hearing and a chance to conform before taking away the eagle.

Almost certain to receive the early consideration of President Roosevelt was the tug-of-war between employers and organized labor over unionization. The American Federation of

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Public Kept in Dark Over State Finances

Grave Situation Develops Through Methods of Administration

This is another of a series of articles on assessments, taxation and the costs of government in Louisiana. The author, from long experience in public finance, has endeavored to tell in simple language that all may understand how the state and its agents handle the vast volume of state debts, derived from a greater variety of taxes, licenses, etc., than any other state has.

Neither by constitutional mandate nor statutory enactment has the state of Louisiana made any provision for supervision of the state fisc. Now and then there is a perfunctory legislative audit of the finances of the state treasurer. But this is merely to guard against shortages or bond duplications.

In addition, the supervisor of public accounts checks the office receipts and expenditures of the treasurer. But the millions handled by that official as a fiduciary officer are not subject to special supervisory control. There is no one to officially rebuke the state treasurer if he misappropriates sacred funds, as is so often done at this time.

This hiatus in the law has been more obnoxious than appealing to a number of conscientious state treasurers, who sought from time to time an examination of their general and special tax accounts by the supervisor.

Compliance with the request was im-

BROWNSVILLE IS ISOLATED BY BIG TROPICAL STORM

Untold Damage Done Along Gulf Shore Of Lone Star State

BLOW MOVES INLAND

Two Lives Are Lost As Small Boat Sinks At San Antonio

(By Associated Press)

A tropical hurricane of terrific intensity roared in from the Gulf of Mexico early today, isolating Brownsville off from the outside world and causing untold damage along 200 miles of the Texas coast.

Two lives were lost in the swamping of a small boat on Lake Medina at San Antonio, far inland from the gulf.

All communication was cut off to Brownsville, a city of 22,000, almost at the southern tip of the state in the rich winter garden area.

At Corpus Christi, some 200 miles north of Brownsville, the government weather forecaster expressed the opinion that the center of the disturbance moved inland about 20 miles north of Brownsville at 9:30 a. m.

Surging waves rolled into the lower part of Corpus Christi's business district while most of the city's 35,000 inhabitants sought safety in strong public buildings or the residential district on a bluff. The weather however, showed prospects of clearing and the forecaster predicted that Corpus Christi would not suffer more unless the tide of 8 feet unexpectedly rose.

Frail buildings fell like paper before the blasts small ships which had not been securely tied were tossed about and two of them battened at a long section of the municipal pier at Corpus Christi until it gave way.

An 80 mile wind was reported at Harlingen, 30 miles from Brownsville, before the lines went down.

The nearest town to the stricken area around Brownsville that could be reached was McAllen, 60 miles to the east and north. Both telegraph and telephone communication stopped there and at Edinburg, to the south.

Roads from cities north of Brownsville were impassable and private as well as government airports discouraged any plans for planes to take off for the danger zone.

Strong winds continued throughout the lower Rio Grande valley, accompanied by intermittent rain.

Brownsville was believed to have been attacked by the southern edge of the storm and apparently the sparsely-settled coast to the immediate north felt the effects from the center of the hurricane.

While the Texas coast was besieged, the Florida coast prepared to repair \$1,000,000 damage piled up by another hurricane which swept across the state yesterday.

Almost 20,000,000 acres of corn out of production. This will cost \$150,000,000 or more since the government pays those farmers who reduce their acreage in accordance with the terms laid down by the farm adjustment administration.

Other processing taxes—a tax on the first processor of the commodity affected—have been definitely promised and the funds from all are to be used for the central purpose of the farm administration—to adjust supply to demand in order to raise farm prices to a defined parity level.

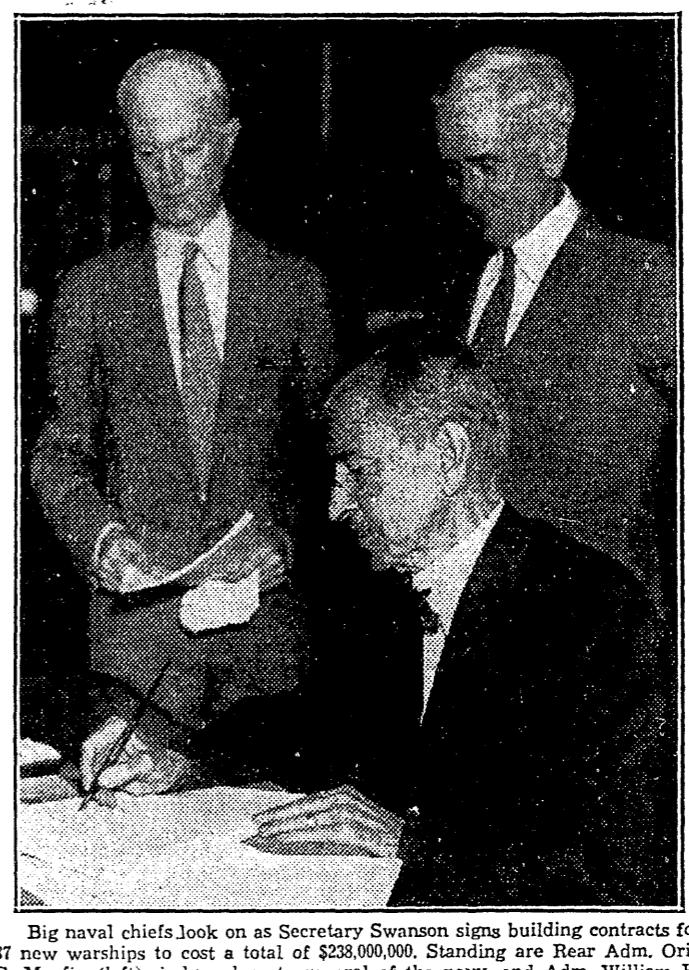
Seven so-called basic commodities—wheat, cotton, hogs, corn, milk and its products, rice and tobacco—are eligible for processing tax treatment.

This leaves many of the farmer's principal products outside the processing tax field, but marketing agreements have been used to set a minimum price of \$10 a ton this year for the growers of California cling peaches and to fix milk prices, both farm, wholesale and retail, for Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

More than 100 other marketing agreements are pending and this form of approach to the farm problem is being depended upon to bring parity

(Continued on Eighth Page)

SWANSON SIGNS SHIP CONTRACTS



RABBI HIRSCH IS CHOSEN HEAD OF KIWANIS DISTRICT

Convention at Bastrop Commands Leadership Of Roosevelt

BASTROP, La., Sept. 5.—(Special)

Nearly two hundred delegates representing more than 13 clubs at the fifteenth annual convention of the Louisiana-Mississippi Kiwanis district in session here this morning elected Rabbi F. K. Hirsch of Monroe as district governor for the next year and adopted a resolution commanding the leadership of President Roosevelt in his recovery program.

Other officers elected at the meeting were A. S. Means of Bastrop, who was chosen lieutenant-governor of north Louisiana; Rupert F. Cisco of Lake Charles, lieutenant-governor of south Louisiana; Frank England of Greenville, Miss., lieutenant-governor of north Mississippi, and J. E. Gray of Hattiesburg, Miss., lieutenant-governor of south Mississippi.

Strong officers elected at the meeting were A. S. Means of Bastrop, who was chosen lieutenant-governor of north Louisiana; Rupert F. Cisco of Lake Charles, lieutenant-governor of south Louisiana; Frank England of Greenville, Miss., lieutenant-governor of north Mississippi, and J. E. Gray of Hattiesburg, Miss., lieutenant-governor of south Mississippi.

The convention was adjourned at noon today at a luncheon given by the Monroe Kiwanis club, at which time Rabbi Hirsch, who spoke on the "Significance of Kiwanis," was introduced by J. K. McDowell, of Jackson, Miss., retiring governor, as the new district leader.

Other features of the luncheon program were a vocal duet by Mrs. Louis Hullum and Mrs. Hadley Leavel, a dance by Miss Regina Moffett, and a reading entitled "A Bit of the Old Cajun Country" by Mrs. Blanche

An address on Kiwanis objectives by C. Hippel of Eustis, Fla., a trustee of Kiwanis international, was one of the features of yesterday's session of the convention.

John K. McDowell, of Jackson, Miss., district governor, in his annual report reviewed the progress made by the district during the past 12 months.

Reports made by the four lieutenants governors and the various club presidents bore out the fact that the Louisiana-Mississippi district had made substantial progress in membership and in community activities during the past year.

He has been identified as one of the bandits who escaped with \$2,000,000 in the nation's greatest bank robbery at Lincoln, Neb. He was questioned in the 1929 St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago, once was investigated in connection with the Lindbergh kidnapping and last December he was serving a bank robbery sentence.

Brandishing an old revolver which he said he "found" in a mattress, Bailey made his way out of the supposedly escape-proof Dallas jail at breakfast time, locking three attendants in cells and kidnapping Nick Tresper, a deputy jailer.

In preparation for his dash, Bailey sawed out the bars between his cell and an empty one adjoining. To reach the street, he descended five stories in an elevator, overpowered Tresper and forced him to lead the way to his auto. Only three others have escaped from the towering 19-year-old jail.

An address by Doctor John L.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

BOLD DESPERADO CLOSELY GUARDED FOLLOWING BREAK

Probe Begun of Harvey Bailey's Escape From Dallas Jail

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 5.—(UPI)—Harvey Bailey, No. 1 bad man of the nation, was guarded by a score of officers here today as state and federal authorities began a vigorous investigation of his incredible escape from the Dallas county jail yesterday.

Bailey had only four hours of liberty but authorities were given a clear demonstration of his daring and resourcefulness and today took precautions against any desperate underworld attempt to deliver him.

While he was being rushed here by a small army of officers after his capture at Ardmore, a posse fought a gun battle with a carload of underworld machine gunners at Enid, 70 miles north of here. These were believed friends of Bailey speeding south to meet him. They escaped.

Bailey is to be tried here September 18 for the kidnapping of Charles Urkel, oil millionaire, provided it is not decided to try him in Kansas City for the Union station massacre, where he would be subject to the death penalty.

He has been identified as one of the bandits who escaped with \$2,000,000 in the nation's greatest bank robbery at Lincoln, Neb. He was questioned in the 1929 St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago, once was investigated in connection with the Lindbergh kidnapping and last December he was serving a bank robbery sentence.

In preparation for his dash, Bailey sawed out the bars between his cell and an empty one adjoining. To reach the street, he descended five stories in an elevator, overpowered Tresper and forced him to lead the way to his auto. Only three others have escaped from the towering 19-year-old jail.

Sheriff Snoot Schmid returned to

(Continued on Eighth Page)

BLOODLESS COUP CARRIED OUT BY RADICAL GROUPS

Resignation of Present Government Expected Momentarily

COMMISSION SELECTED

Five Are Chosen to Body To Take Over Affairs Of Nation

(Copyright, 1933, by The Associated Press)

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—Provisional President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes yielded to the radical opposition which has successfully effected a coup d'etat by announcing today that "now it is time for others to assume responsibility."

The president made this statement after a conference at the presidential palace, to which he had been hastily summoned from the interior after the opposition rose against him last night.